

PLAY FOR POSITION

Gossip From the Capital Concerning the Movements

OF KANSAS STATESMEN

Copeland County the Mecca of Politicians Again.

Special Correspondence of The Eagle.
Topeka, Nov. 16.—The Sixth congressional district appears in a position in Kansas politics similar to the proud place the Second and Fifth districts occupy. Sixth district Republicans think it time to get into state politics and accomplish something.

There are a lot of good fellows in the Sixth district among the Republican statesmen up there. They know politics perhaps as well individually as any men in the state. But collectively, as an organization, they have not had that degree of success in the past which they should have.

The Sixth has seen with longing eyes the twenty-old good places the Seventh has in state and federal patronage, and the eighteen nice places which have been ruled in by the Fifth district organization. The Sixth sees that the Seventh and Fifth have won because they had super-organizations, and went after them. Into a convention the Seventh or Fifth usually goes, with its mind made up as to just what it wants—and gets it. With the splendid organization at its back, a member of congress or a senator is elected to get set federal posts. But where there is inaction and timidness and hesitation and lack of concentration, no matter how good the fellows may be individually, the Sixth sees its efforts often times barren of results.

A number of Sixth district men were in town this week. They communicated the representation from the other districts—even the Seventh. They came to look and observe a few things, to determine what they dropped the word in a quiet way to watch the birth two years hence and see what would be done in the way of organization. Among the Sixth district fellows who now sit up in that district—the speakers represented the Copeland this week.

John G. Neely, postmaster at Phillipsburg and chairman of the Sixth Electrical Congressional committee; Charles V. Lands of Colwich, recorder of the congressional committee; Postmaster W. H. Purdon of Beloit; E. E. Marshall, county clerk of Shawnee county; John Thomas, county superintendent and two Republicans on committee for the legislature in Phillipsburg; Isaac Purcell, county attorney; Fred Clegg, county and state member of the Waukegan land office; George L. Thompson and George C. D. Jones of Norton, the latter the representative from his country.

These are among the men who now dominate the Sixth, and who are figuring on an air-tight and water-tight organization which shall be a power in the state like the Seventh and Fifth.

Representatives of another Sixth district crew were here this week, also. They were a trimmard bunch, who has had a good deal to say about things in the extreme northwest portion of the district, but who are out of touch with O. G. Hendon. They are Postmaster Robert McGehee of Colby; G. Anderson of Atwood, late receiver of the land office at Colby; and Postmaster Frank Lockard of Norton. These men were here to run an deal whereby McGehee should land in the Colby land office. This is to be done in the following manner: F. W. King of Lane county, a Seventh district man, and appointee of Senator Baker, is now receiver of the Waukegan land office. He has been slated to go for several years. It has been generally supposed that Judge Otto L. Atherton, former treasurer of state, was to have the place. But the scheme now seems to be to have Atherton added to have W. E. Ward, now register of the Colby land office transferred to Waukegan, and have McGehee take Atherton's place at the Colby office. Of course this is kept quiet, and nothing to be generally known until after the senatorial election, as Atherton has two votes in his county—Senators Curtis and Representative Hill—who have been generally seated in the Curtis column, on account of Senator Curtis' favor to Atherton. But the story got out here this week.

The Sixth set out yesterday, Friday, majority for congress, approximately 250, but it elected fourteen members of the legislature—more than it has had for some years. The Republicans have in two counties where they chose two years ago, but gained in five making in net gain of three. Very few of these members are untrained, or even placed, separately. The Sixth is largely playing for position in the senatorial race.

The senatorial contest is on hand, though. The Copeland is threatened with a storm from all parts of the state. Representative Long has headquarters at the Copeland; Governor Stanley at the state house, and Representative Curtis at his office downtown. Both have many visitors every day, including state senators and members of the house. Both the managers and assistants, all working hard and trying to show results. The general impression now seems to be that Long has a little less of it than Stanley, next and Curtis bringing up the rear. This, of course, is without including Calderhead and Bowersock, each of whom was here this week, and each of whom has a little less of his own. Mr. Long has the best organization of all of the candidates, and is rapidly perfecting it.

The speakership contest, or the organization of the house, is the first concern that will occupy the minds of the senatorial candidates. It is presumed that neither of the three leading candidates can organize the house. It is certain that Curtis cannot, as it is also certain that Long cannot, and it is not certain either, that he can. Being the leading candidate, an attempt on his part to organize would meet with opposition from the others without doubt. Long, with little outside help, probably could control the caucus and elect the speaker. Two candidates for speaker and two only, are mentioned—S. S. Kirkpatrick of Wichita county, and J. G. Barker of Douglas county. Kirkpatrick is a former senator and member of congress. Barker has been in the legislature many times and was speaker two years ago. Kirkpatrick is a long man, declared him to be in the convention that nominated him. Barker is for Bowersock; later may be for Curtis. The speakership will be the main question for some time to come.

The coming of Governor-elect Bailey is

Eagle Table and Kitchen

Suggestions What to Eat
And How to Prepare Food.

These articles on the necessarily interesting topic of food are carefully prepared and based on knowledge of chemistry as applied to cooking and practical nutrition derived from actual experience.

Price, Volume—Conducted by Lida Ames, Mrs. M. M. Muller, and others, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

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ONE OF OUR FINEST ESCALENTS.

Few of our food plants have undergone greater change, and improvement under cultivation, than celery. The tender, white aromatic stalks of the present aristocratic garden product bear little resemblance to the picket from which it came. The wild, coarse prototype which grow in the ditches and fields of Europe had a very strong and disagreeable taste and smell. The cultivated variety is tender, delicate of flavor and succulent when earthed up and supplied with an abundance of moisture. There are three varieties, the red, green and white, the latter generally owing its ivory whiteness of stalk capped by its delicate yellow plume, to whitening and bleaching. Rich soil and favorable conditions develop the stalks to an enormous size, but one of stalk is not considered of so much importance as crisp tenderness and delicacy of flavor.

This careful cultivation of the plant has brought it very prominently to the attention of all dietary eaters. But as yet it has not received the consideration it merits deserve, and it is still regarded as merely a mere agreeable accessory to turkey or water fowl, or one of the indulgent elements in a chicken salad.

If it must be classed as a luxury in many households, it is one of the most necessary, and no part of the plant need be wasted, from the daintily curled tops, which make a pretty garnish, to the bulb or root which holds the stalks together. The seeds give a most appetizing flavor, which will improve a good soup or sauce and make many a poor soup quite tasty, while the stalks may be eaten raw, plain or in a salad, or cooked and served in very pleasant and refreshing variations. The stalks contain an aromatic oil which gives the characteristic odor and flavor; some varieties, such as manna-celery or turnips, contain a manna-sugar or saccharin. Cooked celery is very digestible and wholesome and should be eaten more often as a vegetable than it is, especially by those who have rheumatic tendencies. Nervous people are advised to indulge in a daily moderate use of celery, when it is in season, and it will remove palpitation of the heart as well according to the same authority.

The following recipe is given for the benefit of those suffering with rheumatism: Cut the celery into small pieces and boil it in water until soft and the water should be drunk by the patient, make a white sauce, flavor with onions and pour the sauce and celery on slices of buttered toast and eat with potatoes.

The seeds of the celery plant are used also, by being ground and made into a product called celery salt, or celery pepper.

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